

The Story of a Soldier Who Died a Prisoner of War.

BY WASH. B. PULIS, 58th ILL.

oo, that others were on the road. He hought it was the intention to make Macon any change. the principal depot for prisoners. Among the new arrivals were many sick—des-perately sick—men, who could not find room in our little hospital; its utmost capacity

A few days after our arrival at Macon ure nearly every one had been more or less other arrivals of considerable numbers of affected by disorders of the bowels. The both civil and military prisoners occurred; constant use of commeal tended to aggrathe pens I spoke of a few moments ago were cleaned out and occupied; but there was not shelter for all. The Major received word, had been when we were in active service

HIS PREMONITION FORGOTTEN. While I had not mentioned his premoni-

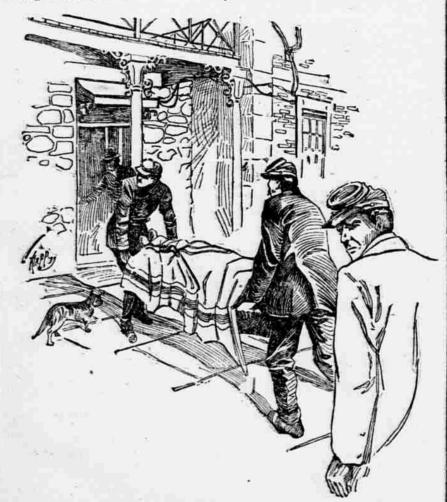
perately sick—men, who could not find room in our little hospital; its utmost capacity was eight beds. These sick must have shelter, the Major said, and he notified the owners of the cotton stored in the large building that they must remove it within 24 hours; that if it remained after that he would roll it out, or would have it rolled out, at least. They did not promptly respond, and Hardee told me that if the prisoners chose to clear the building we might have it for hospital purposes. It did not take long to organize a force.

The cotton was rolled out on that day that the cotton was rolled out of the big building and pided up, and Loney worked very hard, but did not seem at all the would roll it out, or would have it rolled out, at least. They did not promptly respond, and Hardee told me that if the prisoners those to clear the building we might have it for hospital purposes. It did not take long to organize a force.

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that at midnight I was to go to the hospital and relieve him, and though he had quarters bales high, and in relling up the highest tier. Loney exhibited his great bight for the last time. It was but a few on hand if needed, he said. The death



"LONEY WAS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT ANY OF THE PATIENTS SUSPECTING THAT HE WAS DEAD."

Many of the teams that came for the cotton brought into camp loads of lumber. In the lumber we made, first, rough bedsteads, 40 of them, some wide enough for two, but the greater number intended for a single patient. Straw was placed on the board bottoms and covered with sheets, we had not and could not get stuff enough to make ticks. The greater part of the lumber was used in constructing—what shall I call them—they were really series of three-story, betthe the lower one a few inches several times, but thought it might be a several times.

hours' work to empty the building, but it was several days before the cotton was hauled away.

Many of the teams that came for the cotton was in the hospital before 10 o'clock, telling him I had come to watch, and that he might go

ber was used in constructing—what shall I call them—they were really series of three-story berths, the lower one a few inches above the ground, the others with spaces of nearly four feet between, the whole surmounted by a roof, not water tight, but as nearly so as the lumber would admit of, and they made comparatively comfortable sleep-than made comparatively comfortable sleep-than more then, but would lie down, as his head ached, remarking that it had not ached

they made comparatively comfortable sleeping places for upwards of a thousand men.
It was Maj. Hardee who furnished all
the materials and tools, though the prisoners did the work. A brook that flowed
just beyond the fence he allowed us to turn
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just beyond the fence he allowed us to turn into camp. He bought hogsheads for us to sink into living springs, and thus secured us ample water for drinking and cooking purposes.

HARDEE A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN.

He was a strict disciplinarian, and cleanliness was his first law. He organized us into companies of 100 each, and appointed from among our own non-commissioned officers a Captain and two Lieutenstein of the strict of the spring and the pail and went to the spring, and was gone perhaps 10 minutes.

missioned officers a Captain and two Lieutenants to each compary.

After breakfast each morning each company was formed into line, and there was
an inspection of men and of cooking utensils made by the Captains, but the Major
and his Officer of the Day was always
somewhere on our side of the line during
the time, and there was no telling what
commany they might visit.

the time, and there was no telling what company they might visit.

We were expected to keep our camp and quarters in good order, and men were detailed from each company every day by our own commanders to do the police duty of the camp, watch the springs to see that they were not polluted, and that there was no avoidable dirt anywhere, to fill up old and dig new sinks—to do what a good commander would have had us do in our own regimental camps.

Every company had its sick-call, too. If allowed, many, perhaps most, of the prisoners would have remained in their bunks during the entire day. Exercise is necessary to health. Maj. Hardee appreciated that, and as a sanitary measure he ordered an hour's drill every morning under the immediate command of our own appointed officers; we went through the facings and

advantage from being removed to the hospital, but as there was such a place, and he was undoubtedly dangerously sick, he rightfully belonged and it was my duty to take him there. I did not know how o treat the man, and must wait for the loctor, but his immediate removal would have this good effect—it would show the boys that we who had been intrusted with the management of the hospital were anxious to do all we could for the sick; that we were not careless, and the greater the do; so I determined to have him

Loney had proposed to make a litter to carry the sick on. I did not know whether t was finished or not; if it was the man could be better carried on that than in any other way; if it was not, Loney could pick him up in his arms and carry him quicker, easier, and with less danger of injury than would be involved in carrying him in a

easier, and with less danger of injury than would be involved in carrying him in a blanket, as his comrades proposed. So I went back to get Loney.

I had been gone perhaps 20 minutes—perhaps a little longer, for I had asked the sick man's immediate friends many questions about the case. When I reached the hospital Loney was lying where I left him, eyes wide open. I spoke in a low voice, so as not to disturb the others, saying: Ing:
"Loney, that sick man must be brought

at once. Is the stretcher ready?" He made no answer. I spoke again, louder, not doubting that be would then hear and understand me.

Still he did not move. I thought he was sleeping with his eye open. Some people do sleep in that way. I touched his forehead. It was warm and That he was dead did not occur to me, for in the interest aroused by the new patient, who I feared would die before morning, I had for the time forgotten Loney's prediction. I shook him, struck a sharp blow on his cheek with my open palm, but

Then I remembered all.

"He sleeps sound." said a wakeful patient on the next bed; "but, poor fellow, he must be tired."

The man who spoke had an intermittent fever, and during the intermission noticed and understood everything that happened, though during the hight of the fever he was out of his head and very violent. At that time his fever was off, and he was intelligently watchful. Knowing this peculiarity of his case, I asked him how long Loney had been asleep.

WATCHED BY A PATIENT.

"I'm sure I don't know," he answered. "I answer you. I have been lying here with my eyes half-open ever since, watching him. I didn't notice him go to sleep. He didn't close his eyes at all; but I knew he was asleep some time ago, because, think-ing he was awake, I asked him first what time it was, and after that, londer, for a lrink of water, but he didn't answer me; so

knew he was alseep."
"Has he not changed his position or made any noise?" I asked.
"When I asked him what time it was he straightened out-stretched, you know; that made me think he had been sleeping lightly, and that my voice had startled with out waking him, so I spoke louder the next time, but he did not answer me; then he breathed louder, so I could hear him, but as he got sounder asleep he eased off grad-ually, and has lain so ever since." I had hold of Loney's wrist; it was pulse

"How long is it since you asked for the water?" I inquired.
"I don't know rightly," he answered. "I should think about 10 minutes."

I placed my hand over the heart on the hare skin. There was no motion there. I whispered in his ear, tickled it with a straw; did everything I thought of that could be done to test if life remained, without acting so as to disclose to the others that I feared ore than sleep.

As I have said, his skin was moist and warm. There was no rigidness of arms or legs, no signs of death to the mere looker-on, and I did not want to disclose to the patients that I feared he was dead, as to hear of death always shocks a sick person. and to realize a death so sudden and un looked for as that was might have caused

others almost as speedy.

There was a galvanic battery in the place, probably left there accidentally at the close of one of the fairs held in previous years. I desired to apply a current from it, in the hope of arousing some latent spark of life, but I dare not undertake such measures in the presence of the others

such measures in the presence of the others. They would understand it at once I must do something, and do it quickly, and if possible without arousing any suspicion of the truth.

"He has fainted," I said, sprinkling his face with water. "I will get some of the boys and carry him out in the cool night air; he will revive quicker there."

SOLOMON LONEY DEAD. The lie was accepted as truth, and Loney was carried out without any of the patients uspecting that he was dead

suspecting that he was dead

We moved the body to the large building,
and laid it beside the one Loney had carried there that afternoon I applied the
battery, first with a light power, gradually
increasing until full shocks were given; increasing until full shocks were given; but they produced no effect. I put my lips to his and breathed in his mouth, and had his arms moved up and down meanwhile like pump-handles, and his chest and bowels rubbed and pressed with a motion much like that of kneading dough, hoping to reinflate his lungs or start some muscular action. Three of us worked at him until after 3 o'clock, but with no result. Only then did the extremities begin to Only then did the extremities begin to lose their normal heat,

CAUSE OF DEATH UNKNOWN. Why he should thus die at the predicted time is a mystery still unexplained. Leav-ing out the prediction, no man knows why he died at that time; what caused his

death.

In the morning I reported to the doctor
the full story. I told of Loney's habits,
and of his prediction; of his evident loss of
the date; of everything I knew bearing on

the date; of everything I knew bearing on the case, and I suggested a post mortem examination. He fell in with the suggestion, and called in two other physicians to assist in conducting it. I have witnessed, taken part in several such inquests — not less than 20 I think. I have been present when men of National—yes, of world-wide—fame operated, but I never saw one more thoroughly performed than that was. Every vital organ was carefully examined. Brain, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels were all earefully scrutimized, but nowhere could be found cause for death. The three surgeons agreed that they had never seen the corpse of a man who had died in such perfect health.

There was no indication of poison. He had not been smothered, nor was there any

sary to health. Maj. Hardee appreciated that, and as a sanitary measure he ordered with fever. I don't need it, and it is wide—fame operated, but I never Si menediate command of our own appointed of the state of t

member him; that he had always known he would die on the 7th of June (but he mentioned no year). He supposed he would die a prisoner; that his death would

would die a prisoner; that his death would be easy; he hoped it would.

He did not care where or how he was buried, or what became of his body after death. If he had ever done any wrong to the boys (meaning members of the company, I suppose) he hoped he would be forgiven. He closed by writing in a line by itself—all the other was in a single paragraph:

aragraph:
"This will be found after my death."
Apparently he had intended to date it,
out was in doubt as to the date, for he had but was in doubt as to the date, for he had written, Macon, May, June, but had drawn his pencil through both months; then there was a blank space sufficient for the figures denoting the day of the month, followed by 1862 in figures. It was probably written several days before death.

He knew the time was approaching; he was not sure of the date of the writing, and I think did not care to ask, because that would have enabled him to find out on just what day he would die, and evidently

just what day he would die, and evidently he did not want to know that; or as the time approached he would have asked for the date, and I could not find that he had ever asked about any date after our arrival at Macon, though he had several times asked

before that.

His entirely unexpected death shocked the members of the regiment greatly, and was the talk of the camp for several days. The story of his previous prophecy, with sundry additions, was soon heard by everybody. I found that he had told sev-eral members of the company that he would die on the 7th of June, but he had never pretended to know from what cause or where he would die.

It seems that he did say to some that it would be a sudden and painless death. Some claimed that he had told them soon after enlistment; others had not heard it until after capture; but none remembered his ever having mentioned it after we reached Macon, and none of them had thought the matter of sufficient conse-quence to watch him as the time approached. Indeed, they all claimed to have forgotten it until the fulfillment of the prediction— the death itself refreshed their memories. In some respects it is the most curious case I know or ever heard or read of. In all other cases the party could tell some thing of how or when the impression was received—give some sort of an explana-tion of it—or a hint, from which an exlanation might be constructed or imagined. or why he knew he was to die at a certain

fixed time.

There is this slight discrepancy in his several oral and his written statements: In the writing he said he had "always known" he would die on the 7th of June, while his oral declarations were that he had "known it for a long time"; or that he had "known it for years." "Always known" we may suppose to mean since he knew or could understand anything. It wo be hardly just to insist that "always," as used the word, went beyond that; so, after all, the other expressions are modifica-tions of the first, but may mean as much

I know that he did predict his death, and fixed the day two full months ahead.

I know that he died on the day he said he would, and that so far as he predicted the manner of death—that is, that he would die in his bed, a natural death—

would die in his red, a hattrat death—that, too, proved true.

I can not think that he made the pre-diction in sport. I, believe he was thor-oughly impressed with the solemn truth that he would die on the 7th of June, 1862. I am as sure as I am of my own existence that he did not commit spicide, and that he was not killed by the act of any human being. I can not explain or even imagine a cause for his death.

I can offer no explanation of any of the facts I have related.

facts I have related Who can explain them?
(The end.)

24TH MICHIGAN.

An Iron Brigade Regiment with a Splendid Record.

Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Bun, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Welden Rallroad, and Hatch-er's Run. Besides, the command took part in many smaller and less important

engagements and skirmishes.

The largest number of casualties in any regiment at Gettysburg occurred in the 24th Mich. It was then a part of the Iron Brigade, Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, and fought in the battle of the first day, while in position in McPherson's Woods, near Willoughby Run. It was obliged to fall back from this i, i.e., but did obliged to fall back from this the, but did not yield the ground until three fourths of its number had been struck down. Col. Fox, in "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," states that the regiment entered the engagement with 28 officers and 468 men, and lost 69 killed, 247 wounded, and 47 missing; total, 363. Fully one half of the missing were killed or wounded. Eight officers were killed and 14 wounded; four color-bearers were killed and three wound-ed. Col. Henry A. Morrow was wounded and captured. Col. Morrow's report gives a heavier loss than that stated by "Regi-mental Losses in the Civil War," he report-

a heavier loss than that stated by "Regi-mental Losses in the Civil War," he report-ing 79 killed, 237 wounded, and about 83 missing. The nominal list handed in by Capt. Edwards after the battle gave the total casualties as 363, but divided the loss differently from Col. Fox.

When the First Corps was discontinued, in March, 1864, Wadsworth's Division became the Fourth Division, Fifth Corps. At the Wilderness Col. Morrow was danger-ously wounded. Here the regiment capt-ured the colors of the 48th Va. Its loss was 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 42 missing. ured the colors of the 48th Va. Hs loss was 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 42 missing. It again sustained great loss at Spottsyl-vania, losing 20 killed, 29 wounded, and one missing. Lieut-Col. Albert M. Ed-

wards was in command.

At the assault on Petersburg the regiment had only 120 men present for duty.

Early in 1865 the regiment was ordered to

Springfield for duty at the draft rende vons.
The total enrollment of the 24th Mich. was 1,654 men. It lest 12 officers and 177 men killed in action or died of wounds, and three officers and 139 men by disease, in

prison, etc.

Should any survivor of this regiment find that his name has been omitted, if he will send his name and address to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., it will be added to the list, making the

roster complete.

Field and Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Albert

M. Edwards, 491.

Com mon wealth

Ave., Detroit,

Mich.

Company A.

Company A.

George Dingwell,

1144 Cass Ave.,

Detroit, Mich. Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Maj. Edwin B. Wight, Leland Stanford, Cal. 14 Adj't James J. Barns, 1433 Rt St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Adj't Louis H. Chamberlin, 49 High St., E., Detroit, Mich. Serg't Levis L. Wadsworth, 252 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Com. Serg't Charles G. Mich.

Serg't George A. MacDonald, 396 Antietam St., Detroit, Mich. Serg't Lewis L. Wadsworth, 252 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Com. Serg't Francis Raymond, St. Louis, Mo.

Com. Serg't Charles G. Mich.

Serg't Barnard Parish, Flat Rock, Mich. cis Raymond, St.
Louis, Mo.
Com. Serg't Charles
H. McConnell,
84 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Hospital Steward
Owen Churchill,
Three Oaks,
Mich.
Band Leader James
F. Raymond, 2017
5th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Band Leader Edwin Cotton, Clemants, Cal.

Mich.
Corp'l Menzo M.
Benster, Gettysburg, S. D.
Corp'l Mark T.
Chase, Evart,
Mich.
Corp'l Frederick A.
Hanstien, Grosse-Pointe, Mich.
Corp'l Alexis De
Claire, St. Johns,
Mich.
Corp'l Lewis E.

Mich.
Band Leader James
F. Raymond, 2017
5th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Band Leader Edwin Cotton, Clemants, Cal.

Harrison Ave., Detroit Mich. Corp'l James P. Horen, Carleton, Mich. Weed, Kalkaska, Mich. Serg't William U. Thayer, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Corp'l James Hamner. 336 Abbott St., Detroit, Mich fleth, Plymouth, Herman Corp'l Arthur Macy, t, Cottage 100 Franklin St., Mich. Boston, Mass Towers. Stehfest, Cottage Grove, Mich. Norwich, Conn.
Avra Cook, Kalamazoo Asylum,
Mich. Serg't Alvah S. Hill, Canton, Mich. Corp'l William E. Sherwood. 425 Corp'l Henry Loss, Wayne, Mich Corp'i Charles Solomon S. Benster, 47 Summit St., Toledo, O. William H. Blanch-Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Corp'l Jas. Gilles-pie, Eloise, Mich. Corp'l Bela C. Ive, Mich.
Jno Hutchinson,
Galien, Mich.
Henry E. Smith,
Galien, Mich.
Oscar St. Johns,
Sebewaing, Mich.
Amos A. Thomp-Corp'i Charles Bruskil, Royal-ton, Mich Duncan S. Alexan-William H. Blanchard, 194 4th St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Dexter B. Crosby,
Verne, Mich.
Patrick B. Gorman, St. Cloud,
Minn.
Charles Lature, 364
Clinton Ave., Deder, Hutchinson, Kan Arroyo Grande, Cal. John Black, 922 8th St, Racine, Corp'l Aikin Holloson, Grand Rapids Home Mich. Grand Mish.
Amander G Barns,
Delray, Mich.
Err Cady, Trenton,
Mich.
Richard Conner, 582
Corp'l D. Leroy Clinton Ave., De Capt. John M. Far-land, Dearborn Mich. Capt. George W. Longwood, Wis Henry H. Ladd, 192 18th St., Detroit, Mich. troit, Mich. George A. Moores, Wyandotte, Mich. Adams, Wayne, Clinton Ave , De-Capt George W. Haigh, Mankato, troit, Mich
Frederick Delosh,
434 Superior St,
Milwaukee, Wis
Henry M Fielding,
298 HarrisonAve,
Detroit, Mich.
George H. Graves,
Brockport, N. Y.
Henry B. Hudson,
268 Merrick Ave,
Detroit, Mich.
John McCrudden,
Manistigue, Mich.
Nelson H. May, 178 troit, Mich Frederick Delosh lbert Pey 1291 Case Ave. Cleveland, O. Phillips, Wich. Minn. First Lieut. Shep Dearborn, Mich. Second Lieut, Chas. C. Yemans, Ypsi-lanti, Mich. Serg't Oren D. Kingsley, 312 River Mich. Abraham Schneiter, Jackson, Mich. Pooler, mouth, Mich. Nelson H. May, 178 Paker, St., De-24th St., Detroit, Mich. Augustus R. Sink, 423 Russell St., Detroit, Mich. John McCrudden, Manistigue, Mich. James McIlhinay, Andrew Serg't James Mellhinay,
Dupont, O
Charles D. Minekler, 520 16th St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Chemas Nixon,
Nat'l Mil. Home,
Alfred Courtrite,
Parkerspare W Strong, 300 Liver-nor's Ave, De-troit, Mich. Victor Sutter, 155 Lake St., Chi-cago, Ill. Serg't Henry Rab-cock, Denton's worth, 627 E. Con-Mich. gress St., Detroit, Mich. Serg't Alexander Purdy, Plainwell, Mich. David Wagg. 29 West St., Utica, N. Y. O Troutt,
Wyandotte, Mich.
eston R. Warner,
Mired Contries,
Parkersburg, W.
Va.
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Miner, Mich. Mich.
Corp'l William F.
Hicks, Hastings,
Thomas Downing. Wyandotte, Mich.
Jeston R. Warner,
Romulus, Mich.
Henry R. Bird, 718
15th St. Washington, D. C.
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Mt. Clemens,
Mich. Andrew Wright, Carleton, Mich. Joseph Affholtar, Nat'l Mil. Home, Miner, Mich.
Norman Collins,
114 Calumet St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Henry C. Dennis,
Salem, Mich.
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Redlands, Cal.
Robert Everson, 279
Welch Ave., Detroit, Mich. Mich. Corp'l Jabez Wal-ker, 202 High St, Fort Wayne, Ind. Corp'l George W. Corp'l George W.
Crouch, Shafts-burg, Mich.
Corp'l Orson B.
Curtis, 290 25th
St., Detroit, Mich.
Corp'l George W. W. Ding-Jeorge man, New Haven, Mich ohn Parish, Flat Albert S. Cooper, Merrill, Mich.

J. Burkhardt
Freund, St.
Joseph, Mich.
Luther Hemmingway, Benton Harbor, Mich.
William M. Sullivan, Stephensville, Mich.
Lorenzo D. Smith

Welch Ave., Detroit, Mich.
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Sebri H. Fairman, Plymouth, Mich. Merrill, Mich. Rock, Mich. Peter Vermeulen, Anchorville, Mich. Company B. Lai ng s bu r g,
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Harrison, Mich. Capt. William H Corp'l Wm. Jack-son, Ypsilanti, Armory, Spring-field, Mass. Mich. orenzo D. Smith, Stephensville, Mich. apt. George W. Burchell, 266 23d St., Detroit, Mich. Corp'l Thos. Hall, Mich. Avo., De-troit, Mich. First Lieut. Elmer D. Wallace, Hope, N. D. Harrison, Mich. William F. Hughes, 727 6th St., De-Corp'l Jno Moody, 71 Smith Ave., Detroit, Mich. Corp'l Jas. N. Bart-lett.Jackson,Mich Capt. Calvin B. econd Lieut Chas. H. Chope, 1515 Grand River Ave., Crosby, Ply-mouth, Mich. First Lieut. Albert Wilford, 231 Wre-ford St., Detroit, Mich. 416 E. Cross St., Ypsilanti. Mich. Geo. W. Kynoch, New Montgomery Detroit, Mich. Serg't Robert Gib-Corp'l George bons, 226 Howard St., Detroit, Mich. Serg't Christopher Serg't Roswell L. Root, Plymouth, Mich. and Mission, San Francisco, Cal. Villiam Kells, Girodat. William Serg't Sam'l Joy, Dorrance, Kan. Serg't Asa Joy, East Cohoctah, Rapids, Grand Alonzo B. Markham. Mayville, Mich, oshua Minthorn Mich. Serg't Alfred Noble, Joshua Minthorn Van Wyck, Idaho Mayfield Brown, Saginaw,

Waterway's Cor-ner, Detroit, Mich. Serg't Edgar O. Durfee, 75 War-ren Ave., E., De-troit, Mich.

Corp'l John C. Al-vord, Trenton, Mich. Serg't Chas. West-fall, Plymouth, Mich.

erg't John J. Dur-

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Peter C. Bird, 109 National Ave., De-troit, Mich. Drangott Haber-Bond. Milwanker Serg't Jas. D. Jack-Jas. H. Johnson, 197 Maybury Grand Ave., De-troit, Mich. son, 779 Washte-nau Ave., Detroit, Mich Serg't Moses Amo, 650 Van Dyke Detroit, John H. Kingsley Mansfield, S. D. Mansfield, S. D.
Sam'l R. Kingsley,
Romulus, Mich.
Jacob Kaiser, 128
20th St., Detroit,
Mich.
Wm. B. Knapp,
107 Henry St.,
Grand Rapids,
Mich. Serg't Isaac L orp'l Eugene Smith, 221 Or-leans St., Detroit, Mich Corp'l John W. Fletcher, 692 Baker St., Detroit, Mich. Peter F. Lautz Mich. Corp'l James S. Murphy, 198 Cass Ave. Detroit, Fernando W. Moon, Belleville, Mich. Oliver M. Moon, Sib-Garret ley, Ill. John Orth, Soldiers erd St., Detroit, Mich. Home, Grand Rapids, Mich Richard Palmer, 155 6th St., Osh-Corp'l Pat'k Coffee, 131 Cherry St., Detroit, Mich. Corp'l Pat'k Fury, Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, kosh, Wis James O. Palmer Greenville, Mich. Mich. Corp'l Jas. L. Ryan, John Renton, Belle-ville, Mich. Atlanta, Ga. Harvey E. Allen, Pomulus, Mich. James Renton, 689 Ath Ave., Detroit,
Mich.
Henry W. Randell,
Birming ham,
Mich.
William Biggsley,
Harrisburg, Neb.
And F. Bruske,
And R. Bruske,
And R. Welson 4th Ave., Detroit, William Biggsley, Harrisburg, Neb. Aug. F. Bruske, Andrew Virch.Curtis.Wis. Jno. W. Proctor, 152 Randolph St., Romulus, Mich. Reuben E. Glass, Broken Bow, Neb. ishville, Mich. Jno Schultz Parishville, Mich. Henry L. Wood, Dearborn Mich. Company E. Capt. Jas Cullen, 55 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit, Mich. Henry L. Wood, Chelsea, Mich. Erskine Wood, Chelsea, Mich. Capt. H. Rees Whit-ing, Old Albu-querque, N. Mex. Joseph Collins, 867 Fort St., Detroit, Mich. First Lieut. Sam'l Mich.
W. Church. San Dayton
Diego, Cal.
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Durfee, Novi,
Mich.
Serg't Jos. R. Boyle.
Arcadia, Kan.
Serg't Rice F.
St. Detroit, Mich.
Wm. H. Kennell,
393 E. Congress
St. Detroit, Mich.
Wm. A. Ringgold,
411 Bidwell St.,
St. Paul, Minn. (To be continued.)

Townsend. East Jordon, Mich.
Corp'i Jno Stange, 767 E. Congress, Detroit, Mich.
Corp'i Geo Wetterich, 189 Chestnut St., Detroit, Mich.
Anthony Thele Tit-Bits.
Ethelberta—I want a pair of slippers for

Mother-Harry Tucker is the worst boy in school, Tommy, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible.

Tommy—l do ma. He is always at the

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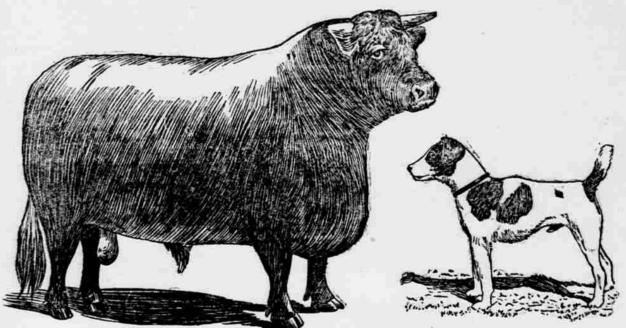
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